NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Radical Dismay Over the President's Speech.

Desperate Attempts to Forestall its Effect on the Public Mind.

Secretary Seward Begged Not to Speak in Favor of the President.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS LAST NIGHT.

The Radical Element Wofully in the Minority.

Fallare of Every Attempt to Pass Resolutions Condemnatory of the President.

Debate in the Senate on the Indefinite Exclusion of Southern Members.

Refusal to Confirm Some of the President's Appointments.

The Indiana Contested Election Case in the House Decided Against Mr. Voorhees.

&c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1866. THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH-DISMAY OF THE RADI-

perate effort was made here last night by the cals to create an impression that the President had made an outrageous speech. Despatches were sent all over the country to this effect, for the purpose of prejadicing the minds of the party leaders in advance against it. Three or four despatches were sent to Mr. Seward, stating that the speech of Mr. Johnson was a frightful one, and a speech that he could not endorse, also begging him not to speak at the Cooper Institute meeting if he could avoid it, but if he did speak to be careful how he mitted himself to the President. Similar despatche were also sent to Mr. Raymond and other speakers. The eration to which they are driven when they are com-

The correspondents of the radical press both East and Sactured and sent to the journals that they represent, and are vain enough to believe that all of this will counteract the effect of the President's speech. These tast night; but the numerous despatches of approval recaived from leading republicans from all directions this morning prove that the false stories sent from here have accomplished nothing against the speech. If Mr. Seward was inclined to hesitate and doubt last night he was of another opinion this morning, for he is among those who telegraphed to the President his endorsement of the

BADICAL CAUCUS-PAILURE OF SCHENCE'S ATTEMPT TO DECLARE WAR ON THE PRESIDENT.

The published call in this morning's Chronicle for a cau ens of the republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives at half-past seven o'clock this even-ing astonished a majority of those embraced. The conservatives held a quiet meeting during the day, and resoived to attend and resist to the utmost all aftempts to precipitate Congress into an open quarrel with the President. The attendance was large and remained in session about three hours. It seems the caucus was called mainly at the instigation of Schenck, who sub gress was to assume the aggressive attack on the Pres The resolutions fell like a cold blanket on a majority of those present. Mr. Delano, of Oh.o. moved as a substitute a resolution that the Tennessee delegation be was outraged and declared for war. Thad Stevens grinned sardonically, but maintained comparative sileno Senator Wilson expressed his opinion that no good reaadmitted, and deprecated all attempts to widen the appa rent breach between the Executive and Congress Ashley rose with a pocket full of rest future occasion. Banks saw no reason for extra betfigerency, and quietly intimated that certain gentlemen had given the Pr si dent unnecessary provocation, where apconscious of the flattering allusion. Schenck vainly endeavored to press his programme. Washburne reiterated his purpose and policy to carry the unmistakably against them, and the Hou. Chairman of the Military Committee finally withdrew his resolutions in extreme disgust. The affair proved a disastrons failed att rly in accomplishing the designs of its callers and instigators, and after appointing a committee of one

from each State and Territory for the distribution of

caucus adjourned noiselessly at half-past ten o'clock P. M.

ACTION OF THE RADICALS IN THE SENATE. Outside of the unimportant business of the morning boar in the Senate to-day the concurrent resolution of the House proposing a prolonged and indefinite exclu-sion of the members elect of the Southern States has been the monopolizing topic in this body. Mr. Ferren den again moved to waive the consideration of the cononal amendment this morning, and this time suc conded in carrying his point by a vote of twenty-six to sineteen, but not without being held to answer to some very embarrassing questions as to the necessity for such prespitate action upon a measure entirely inoperationand solely intended as a political declaration, senator Sherman led off with a very dignified and practical demarrer against thus unnecessarily following the resolution upon the Senate at a period rendered the least auspi-cious by the meeting of yesterney and the President's speech. It was easy so perceive that Fessenden was nettled aimost beyond his usual imperturbable self-control; but when he rose to reply to the gentieman from Ohie his accents had all of their characteristic bitterness if not the customary absence of all feeling. Howe, or Wiscensin, also struck in upon a minor key, but with Wiscensin, also struck in upon the seven a greater assumption of dictation than his prodecessor. Mr. Dessires, on criticising the spirit of their reference to the President, was called to order by the servous and trascible frumbull, whose scidity of temper is becoming most intolerant, even to the good nature of the Senate. The year and mays were then taken, esulting in bringing the resolution before the Senate. L'pon this all parties were upon the qui eieith the mulicipation of the stirring events of a and field day, which were subsequently completely dissipated by the very tedious and cautious senor of Mr. Femenden's speech, which occupied the ce of the day. There was nothing of remarkable import in these oracular utterances, which only attracted an occasional interest from the pungent interrogatories of Mosers. Cowan and Dootittle, both the latter gentleden into a corner, from which he as adroitly extrihimself. The packed masses in the galleries.

however, seemed to divine something of the oratorical legerdemain by which this begging of the question was so continually accomplished. Both the speakers were evidently present to respond to this that instigated Sumner, Wilson, Howe and Trumball, signs of weariness, that the floor must not be yielded with propriety. Mr. Fessenden was thus made to con-tinue his remarks until four o'clock, when his party taskmasters reheved him by moving an executive ses

showing itself in various ways. Unable to override his veto, they have now commenced to reject his appointments. The Senate in executive session to-day rejected the Postmaster recently appointed by President Johnson

THE RADICALS LOOKING LUGURRIOUS. The radical countenance and tone of the Senate has been even more than usually lugubrious to-day, probably onsequent upon the ratification meeting of yesterday. slaught was to be made upon the President. The galleries the session. Some forty or lifty members of the other House were present during the debate, and though summoned about once in an hour to vote at the other end of the Capitol, invariably returned the moment that oblication was concluded, evidently expecting that the distinguished slaughter of the Executive was imminent

The reactionary tide is already manifest in radical republican waters, and many "who came to scoff" will "remain to pray." Others, again, who talked boldly a week ago, and ridiculed the possibility of Presiden vetoes, are suddenly recollecting neglected business, and ents, till the first fury of the storm is expended and new

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE VOOR-

HEES OUSTED.

The case of Washburn against Dan Voorhees for a seat in Congress was decided against the latter at a late hour this afternoon. Nothing else has been accomplished in the Hoese to-day. Judge Marshall, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Elections, opened the debate by presenting a minority report in favor of Voorhees, which he supported in a speech perfectly convincing in its argument. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, Mr. Washburn, the contestant, addressed the House. This young man has been a colonel in the volunteer service, and may have been a very good one, but he makes a fearfully weak exhibit as a speaker on the floor of Congress. His principal points were, first, that ticket, and second, that Voorhees had some yeers ago, in the contraband days of the rebellion, been entaged in buying rifles for a political organization in the Western States. Dan denied this in his most earnest manner, wid was applauded by the galleries. When Voorhees submitted his points it was evident that he had the sympathies of the galieries, if not the majority of the Ho He made a temperate, eloquent speech in support of his evidence, that the election in the Seventh district of Indiana was fair and legal, and that he had won it by five hundred and thirty-four majority. On the 1st of February all the members of the Election Committee, with the exception of Dawes, conceded this by vote in committee after the evidence and debate had been heard. Since then the premonitions of an earthquake have in duced the radicals who compose it to change their minds. Thad Stevens has issued a bull against all the victims whose fate Congress could control. Baldwin and Voor hees have already been immolated, and Brooks will follow. The republicans who voted against the contestant Washburn this afternoon did so on the ground that no fair election was had, and that if Voortiees was not entitled to the seat the contestant certainly was not INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

umber of the supervising inspectors of steamboats in the United States are in the capital to urge upon Congress the enactment of a few amendments and alterations of the inspection laws that are absolutely necessubject to misconstruction in certain cases and afford city, for instance, are almost wholly exempt from their provisions. It is also considered necessary to enforce semi-annual inspections, instead of annual ones, as rethese practical experts are likely to soon have the force

GENERAL HOWARD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.
General O. O. Howard has prepared the following cir-Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau :-

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FRIEMMEN, REPUGEES AND ARABONES LANDS, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1866. STANT COMMISSIONES: officers and agents of the Bureau. If either of these charges he sustained on investigation, the guilty peace will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not. Thanking you have thus lar displayed, the Commissioner is pleased to express an unwavering confidence in your annity to cope with any new difficulties that may arise. I see very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. BOWARD, Major tieneral, Commissioner.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION. INTERNAL REVINUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that snuff of all descriptions, when preparet for use, is liable to a tax of forty cents per pouse. The preparation of the material may be made fefore or after grindtion of the material may be made before or after grind-ing, and may consist of seeking, scenting, or other processes, the tax according only on the sale, consump-

tion, or remeal for consumption, or sale of snuff pre-named for use. The preparation for use, whether before pared for the prepared for after grinding, is held to be an essential part of the nanufacture, and the party so preparing the snuff is liable for a manufacturer's license, and to pay tax on his entire product. APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointments of large number of brigadier and brevet major generals to be major generals of volunteers, among them, Charles Griffin, George A. Custer, Henry E. Davies, James H.

upon cattle, but had totally failed as a preventive—in gross from them? If the President is right in his assist, right to go our, and that they have no fact, the disease was not even mitirated. The utmost I too that we have nothing to say in the matter second, upegine has been writed and I re-

Ireland, and thus far they have been rather

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

FRIVATE CLAIMS AGAINST THE SOUTH.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, offered the memorial of the
Beard of Trade of Philadelphia alleging that a great many
claims against the South could not be collected in the United States courts because their amount was less than five hundred dollars, and asking for increased jurisdiction for these courts in the matters referred to. It was THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. NYs. (rep.) of Nevada, presented a protest of citizens of the mining regions against the bill for the sale of public lands. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Public Lands.

OCLORADO.

Mr. Nye also presented a petition of the citizens of Colorado for the immediate admission of that State.

By A. Richard Brown, (rep.) of Mass, presented a petion of citizens of Philadelphis for an amendment to the constitution to secure equal rights. It was referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF CHICKLA.

Mr. Ransay, (rep.) of Minn., presented the petition of Dr. Evans, of Colorado, recommending a strict quarantine has a preventive of the spread of the cholera in this country.

Dr. Evans, of Colorado, recommending a strict quarantine as a preventive of the spread of the cholera in this country.

THESTRAIN LINES IN CONNECTION WITH MAIL ROUTES.

Mr. Dixos, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Routes, reported a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General to lay before the Senate all the information in his possession in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of catablishing telegraphic lines in connection with the mail routes for the transmission of government and private business.

Mr. Brows, (rep.) of Mo. spoke at some length on this subject, favoring the establishment of government telegraph lines on the ground that it would establish a uniform rate of telegraphing as now exists in the Post Office, and that it would break up the present monopoly which now controls the dissemination of new through the public press, and that it would enable a better report of Congressonal proceedings than now goes abroad to be sent from Washington.

The resolution was adopted

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to continue in force the present Fredmen's Bureau.

It provides that the act to establish a bureau for the relect of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force for two years from and after the passage of this act. Section two requires the head of said bureau to cause to be enforced such rules and regulations not inousistent with the constitution and laws of the United States as shall protect refugees, freedmen and persons of color in all States or parts of States wherever, by the operation of the war to suppress the rebellion or by the adoption of the amendment to the constitution, any person heretofore heldly in slavery or involuntary serviced shall have been emancipated, in the chopyment of the right to make and enforce contracts, to see the parties and give evidence in all courts and causes, lease, purchase, hold, sell and convey real and personal property, and to have the full and equal benefit of all laws for the security of person, estate a

what discrence would it maker it will be simply an assertion of a power asserted by the Senate over and over amin. I may state that the Judiciary Committee at the last session reported almost insummenty a similar secolution. A proposition similar in character has already passed the Senate. There is no good to came from the immediate discussion of this question. Suppose we resolve until both houses agree there shall be no representatives admitted into the floure from Tennessee until the Senate consents, what then? Suppose a change should occur in the House and a majority should decide, socording to their constitutional right, to permit the representative from Tennessee to their easts, would the decision of the Senate sheet them? We know it would not. Each House should be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of librown members, so that the declaration of the resolution would practically amount to nothing at all. It would not present either House from exacting whatever it choice. It would not present either House from exacting whatever the President and Congress; and in my judgment it is now broad and wide enough without bringing in the additional controversy.

Mr. Freskents and on far as he was individually con-

be major generals of volunteers, among them Charles
Griffin, George A. Custer, Henry E. Davies, James H.
Wilson, Francis C. Barlow, Gershom Mott, Judson Kilpatrick, Francis Pessenden, Giles A. Smith, and
about forty others, the appointments of whom were
made during the last year. An extensive number of appointments of subordinate rank in the volunteer force
was also confirmed, together with the appointment of
surveyors and collectors of customs, appraisers, and a
few United States district attorneys in the Southern
States.

A PROJECTED FRAUD DISCOVERED.

A plot to abstract from the Quartermaster's offices
printed checks or blanks, to be used in obtaining money
from the Treasury by forgery, has been reported to the
authorities. The Quartermaster General cails upon all
officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department to
be on their guard.

The CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England,
writes to the Department of State, under date of Februry 2, 1896, that, as a last resort, the experiment of
vaccination was extensively tried throughout England
upon cattle, but had totally failed as a preventive—in
fact, the disease was not even miticated. The utmost

Seriously, (top.) of Lances in Carginales incurred in the State of Kanasa for express incurred in Kases and Sissouri. It was referred the Military Committee.

THE SAS PHANCESO AND HYMOUT RAY EARBOAD.

Francisco Bay is Humboldt Bay, and taken on. Francisco Bay is Humboldt Bay of a nalicoad from San Francisco Bay is Humboldt Bay.

Pendint the consideration of the bill the morning the boar express and the consideration of the bill the morning of the consideration of the bill the constitution of the same of the constitution of the same of the constitution of the bill the same of the code of business; but he thought this was a question of the bill the most important acts of legislation of the bill be based on the same of the property of the form of same in propose of this heavy, went the constitution of the bill the most important acts of legislation of the bill the most important acts of legislation of the bill the most important acts of legislation of the bill the most important acts of legislation of a political opinion introduced and passed and event the mind of Senators, are not that are around any in the circumstances and event that have transpired recently here, that the public thank, and even the minds of Senators, are not that are acts of the constitutional approad. It is a concurrent declaration of a political opinion introduced and passed and while we considered when the most important even the constitutional approad. It is a concurrent declaration of a political opinion introduced and passed and the present declaration of a political opinion introduced and passed which is not in the slage of a law and in the present declaration of a political opinion introduced and passed and the present declaration of a political opinion introduced and passed and

ordiged, in a sort of central committee.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich.—"Central Directory," he called.

Mr. Technicotex, Yes., "Central Directory," I believe it is and its words which immediately follow furnish the indication words which immediately follow furnish the indication words which immediately follow furnish the indication of the United States could landly have considered both care the nature of the resolution under which we have been acting; hardly looked at and contemplated its means.

Let me read that resolution and state the history of R. Inamuch as the Preddent charges that all this matter, of deciding upon the credentials of members and Sens. Indicate the history of R. Inamuch as the Preddent charges that all this matter, of deciding upon the credentials of members and Sens. However, the sense of the House and Senate and referred is taken from the House and Senate and referred to the committee, it may be well to examine the matter, the committee, it may be well to examine the matter, the committee, it may be well to examine the matter, the committee, it may be well to examine the matter, the committee, it may be well to examine the matter, but the committee, it may be well to examine the matter, but the condition of the Rouse and six of the Senate—shall be appointed, shy shall in quire into the condition of them, we entitled to report at any time by lift or otherwise, and used such report at any time by all or otherwise, and used such report at any time by all the entitled by either house, and the matter of the committee with out demail very desirable at that time to interfer with those questions which might be settled by either house, and the resolution was finally passed so as to provide simply for the appointment of the committee, with power to report at any time by bill or otherwise. What is that Simply appointing a committee in this unexampled condition of the country, with a war of four years just aloned, in which cleven States had been engaged. After

to admit these mere at once, of they reaso knew with the proper endoating, and not keep the walking any proper that we do not possess. If we are placing on the proper content of the proper content that the proper count in this best proper county and the proper county in the proper

HOUSE OF REPRE ENTATIVES.

WARREST N. Feb. 23, 1866. RESCRIPTIONS FROM THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Homs of the Legimanne of the State of New York, arging legislation calculated to improve and facilitate the navigation of the great lakes, and recommending a grant of Mr. A. T. Newsart bulley.

gation of the great lakes, and recommending a grant of public lands to set the construction of the Fortage Lake and Lake Superior thip Canal. It was referred to the Committee on commerce.

BESSICALEST ON ACCUPATION IN THE MEMORIPH OF THE COMMENT OF MACHINETING IN THE COMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

THE BILL TO REPRESENT THE LOYAL STATES
On mattern of Mr. Blazze, regist of Mr., five thousand
copies of the bill and report to relutions the loyal States
for debts incurred during the war wave occurred to be

an old, state portions stander that had been strating with files in the gutters, and had been beened the contempt of every one but the gentimen who had brought it before the House.

Mr. Dawn, trepp) of Mass, ruse to a point of order, which the Speaker essained, that norther the contempt of the case.

Mr. Dawn, trepp) of Mass, ruse to a point of order, which the Speaker essained, that norther the contempt of the case.

Mr. Dawn, the althing member was speaking on the meris of the case.

Mr. Dawnses then addressed the House for an hour in support of his claims. He alluded to the action of the Committee of Electrons in his case, and naturated that on the first despite of the case by the committee wit their committee with the first despite of the committee of the contempt of the case take to the committee to play the rubber, to see of the committee, said that he was not present when the themse mande, nor had be now contented by the members of the committee on the vote of the committee.

Mr. Powers said the would see the chairman if, after three days argument, the committee, with the single exception of the gentlessan, did not content that he (vice been was guitted to the sea here from the Kervent hadians district.

Mr. Downers said the did not propose to visign the rules.

metrice.

Mr. Voomings sent to the Cherk's desk as entired from the Washington correspondence of the Cherkank Consider on Electron, which says that the committee decided with but non-discepting voice that Mr. Voorthere was entitled to his seat, and that in three days thereafter they just reversed their action.

recred their action.

Dava can't has be understood that statement was

the country by some enterprising young man

and the telegraph. It was ent Kast as well as

It is well as young the country of man.

Stevens) had declared in the centested Pennsylvania cost that one vote, in view of fature events, night be in portant in this House. This was the most monstrow decurins ever presented in a deliberate body, and booked to a two thirds vote to co-interact the fast falling vote is that stopped the unconstitutional legislation here.

Mr. Dawns then closed the delaxt on uchail of the nadprity report. During his speech the House suspended the rules and sent for the record of the committee in the case. He stated that the committee did nothing in the case different from what they had done in many other cases before them.

The record was here produced, from which it appears that there is no record of a vote in favor of the stiting menter (Mr. Voorhees) on February I, when such a vote is stated to have been taken.

Mr. Stothawshouse (eq.) of Ohio, as a member of the committee, and that a vote vas taken when declared that the stiting menter (Mr. Voorhees) was entitled to be seat but it was undergrown that the stiting in interpret of that it was not to be a final vote.

Mr. Voorneys and the close to be done.

Mr. Voyaness said the clerk to the co

wife.

Mr. Vorgeners said the clerk to the committee had neglected to record that action to the committee.

Mr. Dawks resumed his argument and contended that the fraudulent votes in Mr. Voordness behalf were clearly proven and depicted him of the lead maisority.

The House then voted by 25 years agginsh 96 have that Mr. Voordness was not entitled to his seed, and by 57 years against 36 have that Mr. Washbourn was entitled to it. The worms nature members would that neither was entitled to it. The worms nature members would that neither was entitled to it. The worms nature members of the address of thought as the series of the address of thought. A J. treaseful on the intendicens of the Paris Mr. Straves introduced a bit to secure the specify construction of the routhern behalf of the Harry Wife on that subject.

Mr. Stravess also introduced a bit to define more particularly the tenure of civil discrete which wis reterved to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stravess also introduced a bit to define more particularly the tenure of civil discrete, which wis reterved to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mor kill, (rep.) of V., from the Committee of the Judiciary Committee in the internal med import duty all the materials used in one structing the Getty-shura view company.

Mr. Housest, introduced a bit to incompresse the Natural passed.

GRANT.

Evening with Mr. W. B. Astor-Invitaway Theatre-The Lieutenant General Tendered Him at the Academy of Muste.
The Lieutenant General is at it in our midst, and

there is scarcely a pedestrian who passes the Metropel which the photographer's art has given of him as or Optical vision alone can satisfy so natural a desire

Yesterday morning the General breaklasted with Mr.

J. C. Hamilton. The meal was of a strictly private ella-

short shopping expedition, after which both the tiener of and Mrs. Grant entered their new lander and a conabout for a few hours, during which they made a free The afternoon the General sport quietly at his aport-

ments in the bosom of his tange. He had been quite fathered by the attentions of his continuous, and complete a few hours of sections, during which he was mentioned. prominent citizens who were decreas of expre-

In the evening he direct with Mr. Witt. D. Accor-

MEXICO.

Gloomy Prospects of the Imperialities fairs at Et Paso.

Massiles dures to the Lieu are restrict. That per var opened by an imperial dures. Advises into ale that Maximum a prospecte are sold

The Concil of the Mexicus republic has recorded at ices from Junea at El Pain to 17 - 20th of January in presenting affairs as very proposition.

The imperialists are fortifying Contraduct, but if see in

Pereign Theatricate.

if a new nestical drama which in how product is Victoria, London The error and treatment of and fashioned, but the piece governor is a specified and rather

new play called fine Divorce, or Bottoe Than total

managently, exciting.
The passed tree of the Historial esension planning were to appear on the stage of the City of Lemons taxo

It is said that Mr. Martin Topper has writige and had printed provately a new few set drams, taking for his subject The Life and Death of Rainigh. It will be represcoted to London in the spring In London on the 27th of January active monator-u

were being taken to perpetuate the memory of Mr. G. V. Brooke, by establishing a lifebout on some part of the house to convection with the Berral Dramatic College. A communities, countrying of Mr. Foul Bedford, Mr. J. L. selection will not say that | Tonic Mr. Hellagton, Mr. et W. Rodger, Mr. Clarejon